

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Local showers to-day; to-morrow partly  
cloudy; moderate winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 58.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 272.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## GERMANS TAKE SOISSONS, RHEIMS MENACED; CAPTIVES TOTAL 25,000; DAY'S GAIN 5 MILES; U.S. TROOPS STOP THREE ATTACKS IN PICARDY

### AMERICA HAS 1,316 PLANES AT THE FRONT

5,076 Have Been Placed in  
Service Here and Abroad,  
Army Report Shows.

MANY MORE ON THE WAY

Representative Anthony Says  
Hughes Will Find No Graft  
in Programme.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The committee to the Military Committee by officers of the Signal Corps and made public in the consideration of the \$15,000,000,000 armory bill makes it possible to sum up the situation as it exists to-day regarding production of airplanes, their cost and shipment overseas. Summarized the facts show:

Of the 22,000 airplanes called for in the original programme adopted almost a year ago there have been completed and put in service 5,076 machines. Of this number 2,750 have been made and put together here and are still in this country. Most of them are training planes.

The rest have been constructed abroad and are now with Gen. Pershing's army. These machines were made in foreign factories, but largely of American material.

Of the 1,316 machines in France 223 are combat planes.

Deliveries of Liberty Motor.

Deliveries of the Liberty engines up to date are:

To the army, 561; to the navy, 450. Total delivered, 1,011; to foreign Governments, 900. A total of 3,000 Liberty motors have been ordered by Great Britain. Average price of planes, \$5,000. Price of Liberty engines, \$1,950 to \$2,000. Total cost of planes and engines, from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Life of airplanes in continuous service, one month.

Rate of deliveries in last week of April was: For planes, 110 primary training planes, 19 advanced training planes, 7 combat planes.

For Liberty engines, 241 primary training engines, 102 advanced training engines, 35 combat engines.

This rate of production is slowly but steadily increasing.

The total expenditures and obligations made in connection with the aviation service is now \$589,539,000.

1,509 Planes Are Abroad.

There are to-day in the armies of the United States 5,311 flying officers and 3,364 non-flying officers. Of the flying officers there were on May 1 1,509 abroad and 4,806 in this country. Of the non-flying officers 1,854 were abroad and 3,552 in this country.

For the 1,509 fliers abroad there are 1,216 machines or less than one machine per man, compared with a requirement, according to latest revised calculations, of six machines per man, or a total of 9,054 fliers of 9,054 machines.

There are 2,983 cadets at the flying schools in this country and 2,044 abroad, a total of 5,027.

Statements made to the House committee show that for the past three weeks a considerable number of airplanes have been shipped on practically every vessel leaving this country, so that the ratio between the number of fliers and machines is rapidly being overcome.

No Graft, Anthony Says.

A prediction that Charles E. Hughes will find no graft in the War Department in his investigation of the aircraft situation and praise for Major-General Leonard Wood were outstanding features of the House debate to-day on the army appropriation bill. Representative Anthony (Kansas), a member of the Military Committee, said that the War Department had made mistakes in the production of aircraft, but that no graft had been perpetrated. He said:

"Charles E. Hughes, as director of the Government's investigation into aircraft, will be sent on a wild goose chase if he goes on a hunt for graft by any man in the War Department. Officers in the Department are not that kind of men. They may make mistakes of judgment sometimes, but they are not grafters."

Mr. Anthony said the chief cause of delay in airplane production for five or six months was indecision and exporimentation.

"It is not a fact," asked Representative Gordon (Ohio), "that it required some time also to locate and build factories?"

The great mistake," Mr. Anthony replied, "was that the Government did not take advantage of existing factories. For example, the Curtiss factory after it had spent some time equipping for production of a certain type of plane was suddenly stopped."

"Was that stop order not issued on the advice of Gen. Pershing?" Mr. Gordon asked.

"I don't care whose order it was," said Mr. Anthony. "It was a fatal blunder. Conditions now, however, are much improved. My understanding is that production of aircraft is now coming along in good shape."

GREAT REAR SPRING WATER.

The purity has made it famous.

### British Ship Torpedoed; 101 Lives Are Lost

LONDON, May 29.—The transport Leasowe Castle, 9,737 tons gross, was sunk in the Mediterranean on May 26, the Admiralty announced to-night. One hundred and one persons were drowned. The Admiralty statement says:

The transport Leasowe Castle was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. Thirteen military officers and seventy-nine of other ranks, and the captain, two wireless operators and six of other ratings, are missing. It is presumed all were drowned.

The Leasowe Castle was built in 1917 at Birkenhead and was owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company of London.

### MAY'S WAR BILL \$1,500,000,000

New High Record for Any  
Belligerent Nation Set  
by United States.

RATE STEADILY RISES

\$23,000,000,000 Probably  
Will Be Spent in Next  
Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Government war expenses, including loans to the Allies, will run more than \$1,500,000,000 this month and set a new high record for any belligerent nation.

Expenditures reported to-day by the Treasury show that the Government's outlays in the last month have taken a jump. More than \$200,000,000 above the normal rate in the past, and they promise to go steadily higher in the next six months.

Tentative estimates now are that \$11,000,000,000 will be spent between next July 1, the opening of the new fiscal year, and December 31, six months later, and the greater part of this must be raised by the fourth Liberty Loan in October or November, which President Wilson in his revenue address before Congress explained would be the biggest popular credit ever offered.

So far officials are unable to estimate a sum more than \$23,000,000,000 will be spent by the Government in the next fiscal year, nearly twice as much as in the year ending a month from Friday. This figure is based on the belief that after monthly expenditures reach \$2,000,000,000 a month they will be limited by the output of American munitions and the carrying capacity of available ocean tonnage.

These calculations may be modified from time to time. Treasury officials explain, in keeping with the progress in the industrial development of the country and the shipping programme, but in providing advance for revenue to meet the huge war expenses. Congress will be called on to consider the maximum obligations which the Government may be required to meet.

Examination of recent expenses showed that so-called ordinary expenditures for May, including practically all outlays of the Government except loans to Allies, will be about \$1,000,000,000, for the first time in history, running to approximately \$1,067,000,000.

Actual payments to Allies during the month are set at about \$450,000,000, about \$100,000,000 more than in any previous month this year, but somewhat less than most of the fall and winter months last year.

Another record has been made this month in revenue receipts, which will amount to about \$650,000,000 by the end of the week, more than in any previous month. About \$350,000,000 of this sum came from advance payments of income and excess profits taxes due June 15.

### BIGGER GUNS SHELL PARIS.

Germans Fail to Increase Damage,  
but Make More Noise.

PARIS, May 29.—The long range bombardment of Paris began again early this morning. Examination of the shells discharged by the Germans indicates that new guns are being used. Larger shells are being employed than formerly, the calibre of the guns being 24 centimeter (9 1/2 inches) instead of 21. The powder charge is greater and the detonation louder, but the force of the explosion does not seem to have increased. A shell exploded yesterday only a dozen yards from a man seated on a bench and did not injure him.

### SIR GILBERT PARKER RESIGNS.

Author Gives Up His Seat in British Parliament.

LONDON, May 29.—Sir Gilbert Parker, the author, has resigned his seat in Parliament. It is understood that Sir William Waverley, Secretary of State for the Air Force, will be the Government candidate at a by-election in the Gravesend district to fill the vacancy.

Sir Gilbert has been a member of Parliament for Gravesend since 1906.

### CONGRESS WILL RECESS DURING TAX HEARINGS

Tentative Agreement Is  
Reached; Committee to  
Begin Work June 6.

TWO BILLS ARE PENDING

Length of Rest Period Problematic—Rules for  
Pleasers.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Announcement that hearings will begin before the House Committee on Ways and Means on the new revenue bill on June 6 was made to-day by Representative Kitchin, chairman.

This announcement followed a preliminary meeting of the committee at which the revenue bill was informally discussed and a tentative agreement reached for a recess of Congress while hearings are in progress.

The length of this recess will depend on the promptness of action by the Senate and House on appropriation bills. Two big supply measures, the sundry civil and the fortifications bill, are yet to be reported to the House, and the army bill is now pending there. The tentative plans of the leaders call for a recess of one month. House members will get another respite while the Senate is debating the bill sent over by the House.

Senators Favor Recess.

Senate leaders favor the recess idea if the status of appropriation bills permits. The entire programme, however, is contingent on the progress made on routine legislation in the two bodies. In both Senate and House efforts will be made to give a respite to members who want to go home to their campaigns while the Ways and Means and Finance committees respectively work on the tax measure.

Details of the tax bill were not discussed at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, although it was generally accepted that the principal levies are to be on excess profits, incomes and luxuries.

Informal discussion in the Ways and Means Committee developed sentiment for a tax bill which will rewrite the existing law and embody its amended provisions in one bill.

New Law Probable.

The committee is inclined to repeal the present law and substitute an entirely new law which will be easy to administer and will embrace in one measure taxes to raise from \$7,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000 without reference to the rather complicated rates in the existing law.

Reasons for a recess of Congress regarding the forthcoming revenue resolution will be worked out when the Ways and Means Committee is able to form definite opinion as to the date upon which it will report a bill.

For any reason the recess plans fall practically to the ways and means committee in the respective houses by three day adjournments and a gentleman's agreement that no important legislation will be undertaken while a quorum is not present.

A statement issued by Chairman Kitchin regarding the forthcoming hearings on the revenue bill reads:

"The Committee on Ways and Means announces to all concerned that it will hold public hearings at Washington, beginning June 6, 1918.

"It is deemed necessary largely to increase the revenue from taxation. It is necessary to raise the necessary increased revenue chiefly from taxes upon incomes, excess or war profits, luxuries and semi-luxuries.

"In the preparation of the new tax measure the committee will give careful consideration to all suggestions with reference to the measure, together with suggestions of other revenue sources.

One to Represent All.

"In order to avoid duplication of arguments and suggestions it is requested that persons having the same problem to present will agree upon one representative to present their views.

"The hearings will be conducted in the hearing room of the committee, 321 House Office Building.

"Persons desiring to be heard should, if possible, apply to the clerk of the committee previous to the date set for the hearings for an assignment of time. In making such application the following information should be given: Name, business address, temporary address in Washington, business or occupation and the person, firm, corporation or association represented, subject concerning which testimony will be given and the amount of time desired."

Quaker City Transit Strike Ends.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The strike declared against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company two weeks ago by about 1,500 motormen and conductors was declared off to-day pending an adjustment of their grievances by the Federal War Labor Board.

Quaker City Transit Strike Ends.

### Americans Unaided in Capture of Cantigny

By PERRY ROBINSON.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from  
the London Times.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 28 (delayed).—American troops yesterday launched the first definite offensive undertaken by them without the assistance of either French or British units. They attacked on a front of two kilometers west of Montdidier, capturing the village of Cantigny and nearly two hundred prisoners.

It was not a large affair, but it was extremely welcome as an evidence of more to come. The Americans fought with all the dash we expected of them. They gained their objectives in quick time. The whole operation was a brilliant one and shows both the initiative and the courage of our overseas allies.

### ITALIAN ALPINE GAIN VICTORY

They Capture Mount Zigolon  
and Virtually All of  
Monticello.

TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS

Success Achieved on Heights  
That Dominate Highway  
Toward Tione.

By WARD PRICE.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from  
the London Times.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, May 28 (delayed).—Among the mountains 10,000 feet high, with precipices and jagged rocky slopes in between, in regions of never melting snow, and ice Italian Alpine troops opened the fourth year of the war with a nearly finished victory.

The whole formidable Italian mountain line was the place chosen for the attack so difficult that before the war the Alpine Club would permit only picked members to take part in its excursions there, so difficult it had seen no fighting in the whole course of the war. The Austrians had been able to fortify the peaks in a thorough manner. Yet the Alpine troops, yoked together, rifles and haversacks slung on their backs, climbing with hands and feet, conquered the peaks and practically the whole of Monticello.

During the fighting they captured a thousand prisoners, twelve guns, fourteen trench mortars and twenty-six machine guns. Two complete aerial cableways also were taken and as a result the enemy lost the heights dominating the broad highway which stretches down the plain toward Tione. Tyrolean troops who garrisoned the precipice fought with desperation until surrounded.

Under most difficult conditions the Italian artillery supported the attack, but the success of the undertaking was due to the individual daring of the Alpine troops, who climbed patiently and laboriously for hours from foothold to foothold until they were near enough to the fortified rocks held by the Austrians to throw their bombs with one hand while they clung to the cliff face with the other.

Sometimes an Alpine would lose his footing and a score of thousand feet below his battered body would find last lodging upon the rocks. Sometimes, when the first man of a party had reached the ridge, the Austrians would rush out of their redoubt, cutting the rope holding the man climbing up behind and would hurl the entire patrol to destruction.

All the ground now is beyond the Austrian border. The success in the Trentino has been the highest mountain battle of the campaign. More guns were found abandoned by the enemy twenty-four hours after the Alpine had taken one height. There also were discovered in a huge cavern 140 Austrians. The fighting went on all night amid the brilliant snow and the rocks. From an artillery observation post the sight was one of extraordinary grandeur.

### MISS LUSK GUILTY; FIGHTS PROSECUTOR

Attempts to Choke Him, but  
Is Overpowered.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 29.—Grace Lusk was found guilty of second degree murder to-night by the jury which tried her for killing Mrs. Mary Newman Roberts.

When the verdict was delivered Miss Lusk made an attempt to choke Special Prosecutor Tuller, but was overpowered by court attendants and led, screaming, from the court room.

The verdict carries with it a sentence of from fourteen to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

When the jury retired Miss Lusk collapsed, and it required half an hour to prepare her to be brought to court to hear the verdict.

### U. S. GUNS HOLD CANTIGNY SAFE AGAINST ENEMY

German Attempts to Regain  
Mile of Terrain Smothered  
by Our Artillery.

JOKES ENLIVEN ATTACKS

Americans Go Over Top Behind  
Heavy Barrage With Clock-  
like Precision.

By the Associated Press.

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH FRONT, May 29.—Three counter attacks made by the Germans to retake the terrain which they had lost in Picardy on Monday completely broke down in the face of the American artillery fire and the heroism of our infantrymen. All the time their faces reflected the traditional American grit and determination.

The American artillery preparation began at 5:45 o'clock, one hour before the infantry went over the top. The lines of Americans moved forward in perfect order, the twelve participating French tanks in the lead. The American artillery did magnificent work.

Pierce hand to hand fighting occurred in Cantigny, which contained a large tunnel and a number of caves. The tunnel sheltered a hundred Germans. The Americans hurled hand grenades like baseballs into these shelters.

Troops Advanced Smiling.

An officer said that the Americans went forward smiling, but that at the same time their faces reflected the traditional American grit and determination.

A strong unit of flame throwers and engineers aided the Americans. All the tanks returned safely. At 8:25 o'clock the Germans began a bombardment, dropping two shells a minute, most of them falling into a ravine south of Cantigny. Compared with this the American guns fired six, four or two shots a minute. The American barrage moved forward 100 yards in two minutes and then 100 yards in four minutes. The infantry followed with clocklike precision.

When the news of the American advance reached the villages in the rear cheering broke out among the soldiers and civilians, some of whom had been up all night in anticipation that something out of the ordinary was to be carried out. The faces of the women and children were bright and happy and the sick and wounded in the hospitals were heartened by the feat of their brothers in arms.

Boys from the front with whom correspondents talked to-day all were one in praise of their comrades. They said that they knew there was a long way to go, but the Americans had now shown their mettle and if the Germans attempt to overrun them they are going to have the hardest time in their lives.

Many of the American soldiers who took part in the attack also participated in the repulse of the German raid against the American lines Monday. One participant in Monday's affair is said to have been found yesterday in a shell hole in No Man's Land with two wounded Germans as his prisoners. He was unable to get back to the American lines Monday night, so he stood guard over them until the attack yesterday liberated him and secured the prisoners to the Americans.

No Americans Seen to Fall.

The Americans penetrated the German positions to a depth of nearly a mile. Their artillery completely smothered the Germans. The roar of the American guns could be heard for many miles.

The German prisoners include men from a Bavarian and a Silesian regiment, some of them as young as 17 or 18 and others between 45 and 50. All are poorly clothed and appeared to be underfed.

The Germans trooped out of their dugouts when they saw the full reality of resistance.

Continued on Second Page.

### Honor the Dead To-day by Cheering the Living

SHOW that your Memorial Day tribute to the heroes who have gone before is sincere by helping the heroes who are living. The soldiers of 1918 are carrying on the work of their forefathers.

Saturday is to be SUN TOBACCO Fund Night at the Fulton Theatre. When the audience leaves singing "Where Do We Go From Here, Boys?" the answer will come, "To Sophie Tucker's Party at the Claridge."

It's SUN TOBACCO Fund Night there also. See page 5.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

### AMERICANS IN GAS MASKS WAGE HAND TO HAND FIGHT

They Use Knives and Bayonets to Repel Raid in  
Lorraine, Killing Ten Germans and Capturing  
Other Four Reaching Trenches.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29.—The enemy launched another heavy gas attack against our troops in the Lunerville sector early this morning and attempted to reach our line at three places. They were repulsed with comparatively heavy losses.

The first attack, made a mile and a quarter southwest of Frenelle (about three miles north of Badonvillers), broke down under the lot machine gun fire from the American trenches, the Germans retreating. Both the Americans and Germans fought in gas masks. Soon afterward the enemy put down a heavy barrage a kilometer to the west and fourteen Germans managed to penetrate a trench in which the Americans on Monday were subjected to a gas attack and who were fighting mad.

The Americans emerged from their dugouts and hand to hand fighting, which was bloody for the Germans, ensued, the Americans going for the enemy with knives and bayonets. The Germans had been ordered to take prisoners at any cost, but they failed to get any.

The American losses were insignificant. The enemy lost all the fourteen men who penetrated the American position—nine having been killed, one having died of wounds and four having been made prisoner.

### ONLY THIN VEIL MET ONSLAUGHT

240,000 HURLED  
AGAINST ALLIES

By GERALD CAMPBELL.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from  
the London Times.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, May 28 (delayed).—The enemy has crossed the Aisne and is as far on this side of it as we were to the north yesterday morning when the offensive began. They have made much use of tanks and machine guns, but the line of does not account for the rapidity of the advance, which is due, above all other things, to the fact that they have been able to bring into action a much larger body of men than we had under our command in the sector attacked. That is the central fact of the situation.

To hold onto the heights in our possession to the south of the river was a sheer impossibility because our troops on the spot, as compared to the men opposed to them, formed a mere curtain and could not turn themselves into a wall. The only thing open to them was to fall back, as they have done. They were too late to speed to think of putting up a solid fight except at intervals.

I hear from the French that the British troops who were engaged did what they could with courage and in accordance with the best traditions of our army, but they, like the French, were outnumbered hopelessly and were not strong enough. The enemy continues to advance. All this and perhaps more we have to face. Sooner or later our reserves will collect, as they are doing with all possible speed, and the enemy will be brought to a standstill just as he was stopped in Flanders and Picardy.

The Germans prepared the attack with the same thoroughness they showed in the offensive against the British on the Oise. There was the same concentration of troops beforehand, far behind the front. There were the same carefully organized and swiftly carried out night marches and train journeys to bring their men and guns up to the field of attack. There was the same choice of a thinly held sector for the delivery of the assault and, as a necessary consequence, the same sudden and irresistible thrust in overwhelming numbers. Even the troops employed, including those of the Guards, were the same divisions that led the assault in the first day of the Picardy battle and which were withdrawn from the battle after the initial shock and carefully nursed back into efficiency. That possibly was the reason the second offensive was delayed so long. The enemy was waiting until those special shock troops once more were ready.

Several sectors besides the Chemin des Dames flamed up at the same moment. There were a series of demonstrations further east, in the valley of the Vesle. On the right bank of the Meuse and in the forest of Apremont, in the Woivre and in Lorraine there were threats of a heavy attack, all preceded by violent bombardments. The deluge of gas shells on the Chemin des Dames had a double advantage to the attacker in that, even if it did make the position untenable, it would handicap the defenders very seriously, owing to the difficulty of giving orders when officers and men necessarily were wearing gas masks.

### 252 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED.

Third Week of May Sets a Record for the Allies.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Two hundred and fifty-two German airplanes were brought down in France and Flanders by allied aviators during the week ended May 25, according to advice received here to-day by the British Military Mission.

Continued on Second Page.

### Enemy Uses Fresh Troops and Pushes 3 Corps Over River Vesle.

FOURTH TAKEN BY STORM

Desperate Street Fighting  
Occurs in Shell Torn  
City of Soissons.

BRITISH GIVE GROUND TOO

Line Near Rheims Withdrawn  
to the Aisne Canal, Where  
Foe Presses Hard.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 29.—A titanic struggle of unparalleled fury has been raging all day on both sides of the little river Vesle, between Soissons and the northwestern suburbs of Rheims. The Germans have captured Soissons and are within two or three miles of Rheims.

Some of the Sixth French Army at Rheims, Franco-British troops, have been forced back from the heights of St. Thierry and are now holding a line curving to the northwest of the city from near St. Brice on the Vesle to the Aisne-Marne Canal, a few miles to the north. The enemy is exerting great pressure at this end of the battle front.

At a number of points the battle is raging with equal ferocity. At Flannes, which is almost the geographical midpoint of the front, the Germans are making desperate efforts to push south along the valley of the tiny River Ardre, which empties into the Vesle at that point. Flannes is also the centre of a system of roads radiating in all directions. It is in a hollow, surrounded on all sides by high ground.

The entire southern bank of the Vesle is cut up by numerous gullies and small valleys, through which the Germans are attempting to force a way against the French holding the hillsides, in this region heavily wooded, which, while affording a screen for the defending troops, are not favorable for rapid movements or the construction of trench defences.

The French reserves are filtering in along the numerous roads leading from Chateau Thierry and Epernay and are now in contact with the enemy. The situation, while still of the utmost gravity, is considered as being far from desperate. The Germans in throwing themselves upon the road to the Marne in the direction of Chateau Thierry have revealed their objective and made clear the task of the allied high command in meeting their advance.

### FRESH TROOPS AID IN FIVE MILE PLAIN

Germans Throw at Least  
Three Corps Across Vesle.

LONDON, May 29.—Throwing in an enormous number of fresh troops the Germans today extended and deepened their drive on the Aisne front and pushed the point of their new salient, which yesterday was at Flannes, on the Vesle River, five miles further south, making the maximum German penetration for the three days seventeen and a half miles. Soissons has been evacuated by the French and occupied by the Kaiser's troops, and the number of prisoners taken by the Germans has risen to 25,000, including one French and one British general.

The French made desperate efforts to hold Soissons, fighting from street to street and almost from house to house. The struggle continued for several hours, but finally the French were forced to give up the city and retire. They still hold the western outskirts, however, and fighting continues there.

The hospitals and the civilian population were removed Monday, when the city was very heavily bombarded by the Germans. More than 1,200 shells were thrown into the city in one day. The patients in the hospitals were removed at once when the shelling began, but the nursing and medical staffs remained until yesterday.

### Three Corps Across the Vesle.

In the centre the French gave ground north of Fere-en-Tardenois. At least three German corps crossed the Vesle River, capturing Epernay and Flannes. A little to the east the Franco-British troops held their positions between Brouillet and Tilloy; still further east, near Rheims, the Germans captured Villers Francaux and Courcy and heavy fighting is now in progress for the heights of Thierry, a few miles northwest of Rheims. The British in this area late to-night were forced to retire behind the Aisne Canal. There is little hope that the city can be held.

Meanwhile the French and British reserves and possibly some Americans are being rushed up to the critical point, according to the correspondents at the front, but it should be noted that no mention of such a movement is made in any of the official reports. Along the whole battle front, which now is about thirty miles long, fresh German troops are being fed in constantly. In places their numerical superiority over the allied troops is more than 10 to 1, but the British and French apparently are